WRITES OF THEIR "PERFIDIOUS

Says That When They Launched the Taft Boom They Proclaimed That They Have No Intention of Instructing Delegates, but That Promise Is to He Broken.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Former Senor William E. Chandler has written a letter to the editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Union for publication to-morrow in which e makes some red hot observations about the efforts of Winston Churchill and others of "our bogus reformers" to capture the New Hampshire delegation for Secretary Taft, and says that they, in cooperation with Postmaster-General Meyer, Repreentative A. P. Gardner (who is Senator Lodge's son-in-law), Thomas Jefferson Coolidge and F. C. Dumain, with the assistance of big New England corporations, are trying to elect Taft delegates from that tate. The corporations named by Mr Chandler as engaged in this movement are the Electric Boat Company, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. Mr. Chandler expresses the belief that if Mr. Taft's nomination is secured by the present methods of his ante-convention cam paign he cannot be elected.

"I do not believe," he says, " a candidate forced upon the party by the existing Federal officeholders, big or little, as the controlling influence will be elected. Mr. Taft's majority in the convention must be carried far higher than even his most sanguine supporter predicts to dispel the popu lar conclusion that the power of patronage alone has done the work."

And'again he says: "To be elected he (Mr. Taft) ought to be nominated by methods purer, more reasonable and less practical than the most of those now in pernicious operation." Mr. Chandler's letter ollows: To the Editor of the Manchester Union Once

upon a time Messrs. Churchill, Rollins and Streeter waited upon Secretary Taft in Boston, told him they would make him President and that they would organize in New Hampshire and give him the eight delegates to Chicago. This offer, widely disseminated, was fair notice of their assumed leadership and their fiery purposes. Immediately the counter sentiment of the State was aroused in behalf of the proposition that the conventions to nominate delegates should not divide on the question whether Mr. Taft or me one else should receive the vote o the State on the first ballot at Chicago. . This was and is the opinion of Senators Gallinger and Burnham and Representatives Sulloway and Currier and of four-fifths of the active politicians of the State.

Of this counter sentiment Messrs. Churchill, tollins and Streeter took some slight heed, and when they launched their Taft move ment they loudly proclaimed that they had no intention of instructing the delegates They clearly, without a dissent, declared to a listening world that they did not propose to divide the coming State and district conventions upon the question of Taft as the State's choice for the Presidency.

With this disclaimer the Republicans the State were inclined to be satisfied. T stimulation of public sentiment by Taft clubs, Hughes clubs and other clubs was recognized as absolutely legitimate and not to be criticised. But fighting in primaries for delegates all over New Hampshire in order to determine whether a majority of them shall be known to be committed to fight in the State and district conventions for a dec laration in favor of Mr. Taft against other candidates is another thing, and will be most unwise. I will not now enlarge the argu nent upon this point.

The Taft boomers realized the unwisdon and proclaimed that there should be no inions, so that no complaint was made of their movement, although the title of the prominent leaders to call themselves anti corruptionists and reformers of railroad ventions seemed likely to prevail and it an rivalry as to what men of varied first opinions uld go to the national convention and worthily represent the fidelity, courage and wisdom of the New Hampshire Republicans: nd to decide at the convention what their influence and votes should be

But peace has not come to pass. Messrs Churchill and Rollins have suddenly drawn their swords and explicitly announced that there is to be a district contest made in the State and district conventions, and that delegates committed to Taft must be chosen. The word of promise at their organization broken and the Republicans of this State who are opposed to sending a committee delegation must submit to the blunder or an intense fight in the conventions is to be precipitated. There are to be no instructions to the delegates to vote for Taft. Oh. no nt no delegates are to be elected who have not committed themselves to vote for him first, last and all the time, and resolutions are to be passed declaring Taft to be the choice of the Republicans of New Hampshire. This perfidious course is the sub-stitute of the Taft men for their insnigere declaration against instructions made at the organization of the club.

A like issue has been made up in Massa Senator Lodge has been guilty of no deceit like the Taft men of New Hamp shire. But he frankly declares that, al though there are to be no "instructions" for Taft in the Massachusetts conventions, yet delegates committed to Taft are to be chosen resolutions" are to be passed declaring that Taft ought to be nominated and that Massachusetts favors him.

Senator Crane joins issue with his colleague and declares that if he can prevent it there shall be neither "instructions" nor "resolu tions" favoring any candidate for President. Thus he meets and excludes any movement like that of the Taft men in New Hampshire of declaring against "instructions" and plenning for the adoption of "resolutions."

So in Massachusetts and New Hampshire the same kind of fight is on. In New Hamp shire it is between Messrs. Churchill, Rollins and Streeter, assuming to lead the forces of reform and the army of Taft, against all our Congressional delegation and the great majority of the active Republican workers of New Hampshire. It may be that the latter are all mistaken and that the people reform under the Churchill-Taft bunner. If they do we shall soon find out.

In the conflict now before us I can do no other wise than give what little assistance an render to the Congressional delegation In the national field I am in favor of Roosewelt policies (with but few exceptions) and my personal preference for the nomination is mator La Follette, the radical. I have n personal objections to Secretary Taft, with out whose admirable qualities the presen movement in his behalf would by reason of methods soon fall of its own weight. I am indignant in view of those methods and foresee defeat at the polls if they are no arrested. I do not believe a candidate forced upon the party by the existing Federal office ders, big and little, as the controlling in ace will be elected. Mr. Taft's majority in the convention must be carried far higher than even his most sanguine supporter prediets to dispel the popular conclusion that the power of patronage alone has done the work

The whole South, which can give no electoral votes to a Republican, is being seized by the officeholders and the referees. Republican organization there has been al-ready destroyed by imperial decree. Conresting delegations are being chosen all over region, and the colored voters in the Northern States are being drawn bodily into stility to the contrivers of the mo injustice to the colored battalion at Brownsville. Labor organizations are marshalling against Mr. Taft. I do not know that they are not acting unjustly; but to be elected he ought to be nominated by methods purer. reasonable and less practical than the most of those now in pernicious operation.

It would seem as if Massachusetts and New

Hampshire might most wisely be left to send LONG OPPOSES INSTRUCTIONS incommitted delegates to Chicago to meet and confer with such other uncommitted lelegates as they may find there before casting their votes for the candidate for Presi-COURSE" IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. dent that they may think most likely to defeat Mr. Bryan. But no, even little New Hampshire is not to be thus let alone. The petty patronage of the State is given to Churchill and Streeter in order to annoy and humiliate the Congressional delegation. The pin-pricks are petty but poisonous and show the animus and purpose. Yet the Secretary of War sends for our Congressmen and begs

for committed delegates.
In connection with our bogus reformers Churchill, Rollins and Streeter—such Massa-chusetts reformers as Mesars. A. P. Gardner, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, F. C. Dumain and Postmaster-General Meyer, aided by the Electric Boat Company, the Fore River Ship-building Company and the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, have taken in charge the New Hampshire Republican conventions and they are to elect Taft forermers to the

national convention. Seriously, it does not seem to me to be a wise thing thus to embroil in a bitter contest the Republicans of New Hampshire at this time. The Union deprecates it: Mr. Pillsbury. sincere and sensible supporter of Mr. Taft, deprecates it? and the Union can stop it by taking a decided position. The rational reformers of New Hampshire will resent he interference of the Massachusetts gentlemen I have named, whose intrusion into our politics in cooperation with the corporations have mentioned is an anomaly which can have but one result if its purposes and methods come to be revealed to the people of New Hampshire. Without their assistance Mesers. Churchill, Rollins and Streeter can do little to foment strife in New Hampshire and even with their help will meet, I think, woful defeat in their present plans. Mr. Taft gave wise advice to his supporters in New York. If he expects to be both nominated and elected President of the United States he should be equally sagacious and benignant in dealing with New Hampshire and other like Commonwealths.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. BOSTON, March 8, 1908.

NO COMFORT FOR TAFT MEN In Macon County, Ill., Committee's Failure to Indorse Cannon's Candidacy.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The managers Secretary Taft's campaign have been laying much stress upon the fact that the Republican central committee of Macon county, Ill., in the Congress district represented by Representative McKinley, manager of the candidacy of Speaker Cannon. had refused to pass a resolution indorsing the Speaker's candidacy for President. Mr. McKinley gave out to-night a telegram received from the chairman of the Macon county committee explaining what actually occurred. The telegram follows:

DEC YUR, Ill., March 7.
To the Honoracle William B. McKinley, Wash-

Comments in certain newspapers misrepre nt the motives of our county central cor nittee in not indorsing any candidate for President, Governor or Congressman. There was absolutely no disposition to reflect on any candidate. Non-action was due purely to the conviction that it was not within the province of the committee to indorse any one, not even for Congress. The Macon county Congress delegates will vote with the other counties in your district in a hearty ndorsement of Mr. Cannon for President There was no fight in committee on Mr. Cannon rany other candidate.

S. A. TUTTLE, Chairman.

IOWA MAY NOT INSTRUCT. Growing Sentiment That Delegation Should

Go to Chicago Free Handed. Drs Motnes, Ia. March 8 - That a movenent to head off instructions for any Presidential candidate in the approaching Republican State convention is gaining force evidenced not only by well defined rumors but by expressions of newspaper opinion.

Both Republican factions fighting for centrol of the State convention are nominally for Taft, but there is a growing feeling that if Taft is not nominated on the first ballot he will not be nominated at all, and many of the leaders dislike the idea of being hampered by instructions.

The Des Moines Register and Leader gives warm commendation to-day to the sentiments expressed by Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts in opposition to an instructed delegation. The Register and Leader says:

"Why is Senator Crane for a free delegation? In the first place because he believes the candidacy should be more closely considered than it has been thus far. In the second place because it is more dignified for Massachusetts to act with de-

liberation and with a free hand." The same paper declares further that Senator Crane is showing himself a brave man in thus deliberately throwing the gauntlet to President Roosevelt. paper's position has been warmly com-mended by several leading Republicans

ONE VIEW OF MOHAMMEDANISM Talcott Williams Says It Gets More Converts Than It Loses.

Dr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia gave a lecture last night at the Free Synagogue, Eighty-first street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, upon "Mohammedanism." Stephen S. rabbi of the synagogue, introduced the speaker

Dr. Williams sketched at length the successive phases of Mohammedanism from the time of its founding thirteen centuries ago. He prefaced his remarks by saying that it was a privilege for one of one faith to talk of another in the house of a third. D. Williams said that Mohammedanism stands at the dividing of the ways between

the East and the West.

"The founder of Mohammedaniam was the last of the great prophets," said the speaker, "and one of the few founders of a religion whose life is an open book to us. Mohammed died, was buried and his tomb stands shrined and sacred in the hands of those whose faith he founded. Before him there was a succession of prophets but he warned his people that after his death there would come no more and that nothing would be added to the truths that he had established."

Dr. Williams said that to his knowledge five or six Mohammedans had become had become Mohammedans. He told an interesting story of the devotion of a family who had removed to New York city from Mecca. When it came the time of year, according to the faith, for the sacrifice of

according to the faith, for the sacrifice of a sheep one of the members applied to the Department of Health for a permit to comply with the custom. It was refused. In spite of this the sheep was secretly killed in the basement of the house and all traces of the act carefully hidden.

The speaker said that the Mohammedans had never lost a race that they had converted to their own belief. He pointed out that the Koran had never been edited, saying that the unbounded reverence of the Moslems for it reached its climax in the dogma that the book is divine and comes eternal and uncreated. It is with them the word of God.

Funeral of Coroner Acritelli's Father.

Funeral services for the late Francesco Acritelli, father of Coroner Peter P. Acritelli, were held yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Episcopal Church of San Salvatore in Broome street. The church was filled and both sides of Elizabeth and Mott streets were lined with people as the cortege of 150 carriages passed through. The services at the church were conducted by Archdeacon George F. Nelson, the Rev. E. M. Knapp and the Rev. Abraham Cincotti. The interment was in Greenwood

MASSACHUSETTS EX-GOVERNOR FAVORS TAFT OR HUGHES.

But Thinks the Delegation Should Be Free to Make the Best of the Presidential Timber That May Be Offered-Governor to Fluish Out the Crane Slate.

Boston, March 8.-The Hon. John D. Long, former Governor of Massachusetts and Secretary of the Navy under McKinley. issued a statement to-night in which he says he is opposed to instructing the delegates to the Republican national conven-

Mr. Long further says that at the present time he favors the nomination of Taft, but thinks Hughes is also a safe man.

Mr. Long issued the statement in reply to a request that he allow the use of his name as a delegate at large to the convention. ' He says he is willng.

He was wanted by the Crane people to complete their slate, which was made up of Senators Lodge and Crane and ex-Governors Long and Bates. The "Pledged to Taft" slate comprises the two Massachusetta Senators, ex-Gov. Bates and Col. Sidney O. Bigney of Attleboro.

Col. Bigney was exceedingly wrathy when he heard that Mr. Long had been asked to stand for election against him. "I do not believe that Gov. Long will fight me. Ordinarily I would be with him for anything he wants, but it is too late for him to jump into this fight and try to whip me. I hate to do it, but there is nothing left for me to do but to take my coat off and go to work and lick him to a standard!

take my coat off and go to work and lick him to a standstill.

"I will not stand for Gov. Long or a Senator of the United States interfering in this fight. If I am licked—and, mind you, I will not admit that there is a probability of it—the doers of the deed will have occasion to remember it.

"I have seen for some time that the nominee of the Chicago convention will be Taft or Roosevelt. Taft will get the nomination on the first ballot. If he doesn't, look out for a stampede to Roose-

doesn't, look out for a stampede to Roose

"Remember, if they lick me it will open

"Remember, if they lick me it will open up wounds in the party that will not be healed for many years."

Mr. Long's statement follows:
"It is a duty that I should not seek or care for, though I appreciate the mention of my name and am always glad to be of party service when it is called for. Very likely with my views the call will not come. To be frank, it has seemed to me that so much campaigning in various interests much campaigning in various interests is not of very vital importance except to the Presidential candidates and their immediate representatives, for it happens that just now the Republican party is espe-cially rich in Presidential timber.

with any one of the half dozen candidates elected the country will be safe. With the election of either of the two who are in the lead here among us, Taft or Hughes, all but the sentinels could go to bed and sleep quietly for four years. If I had to-day the naming of the next President I should name Taft, because with equal natural qualities his training and services in national and international relations have so well fitted him for the place. I recognize, however, that there are, as must always be with long public service, some things which raise the question of his availability for election, such as the defection of the colored vote, the Ohio feud, the labor sentiment, the prospect in the pivotal State of New York and his identification with features in the present Administration which have, generally without good cause, made some elements of the party vicariously antagonistic to him. Is it not wise to see how these things develop and what a day or rather four months may bring forth:

'It is for this reason that I am very strong in the conviction that our delegates to the national convention should go to it absolutely free from any pledge or committal of any sort, so that, after full consultation on the ground with representatives from all over the country | familiar with its sentiment, the best and most satisfactory result may be had. I do not believe that the great body of the people are especially impatient or inclined to be too previous. I see no occasion for haste or worry at least see no occasion for haste or worry at least

SETRACK FOR NEW LABOR PARTY. Central Federated Union After Another

The question of asking the American Federation of Labor to call a national convention to arrange for an independent labor party came up on a special order of business at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday and provoked the usual discussion between the Socialists and non-Socialists. The delegate of Machinists Union No. 16 reported that his organization has decided that as there was a labor party already in the shape of the Socialist party it does not see its way to indorse the new movement.

"This does not mean," he said, "that while my union believes in Socialist principles it subscribes to either the socialist flag or

party." Morris Brown, a Socialist, made a long speech in which he said that socialism was making rapid strides in Germany. Herman Robinson, the financial secretary, said that the reason socialism did not succeed as well here as in Germany was because the con-ditions were so good here compared with Germany that this country was not a fruitful

After several angry disputes between individual delegates a personal wrangle arose between Delegate Prince of the Cigar Prince of the Cigar Packers Union, a Tammany man, and Delegate Kelly of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, who is a socialist. Kelly referred to Prince as a "cur" and Prince characterized Kelly as a "black-guard." The chairman declared the whole discussion out of order and it was decided. guard. iscussion out of order and it was decided to postpone the question of the appeal to the American Federation of Labor until

WILL IGNORE U. S. COURT ORDER. outh Carolina Officials Angry Over Dis-

pensary Receivership COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8 .- With Agcorney-General Lyon denouncing United States Judge Pritchard as one who has "turned his court into a refuge for grafters," and Judge Pritchard being urged to punish the Attorney-General because of his strictures, the prospect for a clash between South Carolina and the United States has not been better since Sumter

was fired on in 1861. was fred on in 1591.
Pritchard's action at Asheville, N. C.,
yesterday in naming receivers for the dispensary fund of \$80,000 has inflamed all classes in the State, especially the officials, and the latter declare they will pay no attention whatever to the mandate of the Fed-

There is no doubt that the State officers will disregard Pritchard's order and the United States Supreme Court will have to settle the question. The receivers named by Judge Pritchard for the \$80,000 dispenby Judge Prichard for the State dis-sary fund are members of the State dis-pensary board and Democrats, but this does not placate State officials, who allege that the lawyers for whiskey houses on whose petition Judge Pritchard acted are planning to get the fund out of State control and dissipate it. Attorney-General Lyon refers to these lawyers as "harpies"

and declares he will use every means to prevent the "plundering of the State."

The controversy has arisen over disclosures of graft made in settling up dispensary affairs. These disclosures involved many South Caroline men and some whiskey houses. The claims of these whiskey houses. The claims of these whiskey houses were held up on allegations of fraud and the whiskey men then appealed to Judge Pritchard

Colombian Diplomat Dead. Special Gable Despatch to TRE SUN LIMA, Peru, March 8. Senor Arbelaez, the Colombian Minister, died last night.

RECEIVERS WANT TO RAISE \$3,-**PENCILS**

17 Degrees. Softest to Hardest

From one extreme to the other without the slightest variation in quality.

JENKINS MEN UP FOR PERJURY

TWO AFFIDAVIT MAKERS AR-RESTED IN BROOKLYN.

den Quoted as Saying to Them That the Bankers Couldn't Get a Fair Trial in Kings County Say They Were Not Interviewed by the Amdaviteers.

Michael Cohen and Charles Sunshine were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives of the Brooklyn office on charges of perjury. Both live in Brooklyn-Cohen at 140 Thatford street and Sunshine at 346 Wyona street. It is alleged that they made false affidavits about the Jenkinses, the bankers. These affidavits were among those on which Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder on Saturday granted change of venue from Kings county of the cases against the Jenkinses. Cohen and Sunshine were admitted to bail of \$1,000 each by Supreme Court Justice Marean late last night in the Adams street police

The arrests were made on warrants obtained from Judge Dike in the County Court by District Attorney Clark. When Assistant District Attorney Elder was told that the men had been arrested and admitted to bail he was amazed. He said mitted to ball he was smazed. He said that he could not understand why Justice Marean had accepted bail without first consulting with the District Attorney's office. The prisoners' mothers, Mrs. Leah Cohen and Mrs. Rachel Sunshine, went bail

"Judge Marean had no right to admit them to bail," declared Mr. Elder, "without giving notice to the District Attorney. It is not a question of right in admitting to bail on a felony, but one of discretion, and how could be exercise that without hearing both sides in the matter? Under the law the District Attorney must be notified, and he has forty-eight hours in

which to satisfy himself that the bonds offered are good." Justice Marean, when told of Mr. Elder's comment, declared that there was no such statute as the one described by the As-sistant District Attorney, and that it was not true that the law allowed the District Attorney forty-eight hours in which to investigate securities offered for bail in such cases as the one in question. "A Supreme Court Justice," said Justice Marean, " is perfectly capable of determin-

ing whether or not a prisoner should be admitted to bail. These men were bailed by their mothers, who offered as security es valued at \$9,800 and \$4,500. Justice Marean went on to say that the warrants specified that the prisoners should be brought before a Supreme Court Justice forthwith, but that instead of this being done they had been taken to the

Adams street police station, where was forced to go to admit them to bail. Proceedings were started for a change venue in the Jenkins cases on February Cohen and Sunshine made affidavits that they had interviewed certain persons named in the documents in regard to the trial of the Jenkinses and that they had expressed the belief that a fair and unbiased verdict could not be obtained in

Kings county.

It is said that District Attorney Clark has sworn statements made by persons named in the affidavits to the effect that they were not interviewed by the two men under arrest. Several other affidavits similar to those made by Cohen and Sun-shine were introduced at the proceedings at Mineola and it is expected that further arrests will be made.

Cohen and Sunshine were released through

the Jenkins family. It appears that Justice Marean and Mr. Baldwin both live in the Pierrepont apartments, on Pierre street, near Henry street, and that Baldwin induced the Justice to go to the Adams street station house with him and admit the men to bail. The arraignments will be made before Judge Dike this morn-

OTIS SKINNER IN THE PULPIT. The Actor Preaches to Universalists a Sermon on the Theatre.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 8 .- Otis Skinner, the actor, preached a sermon in the Mount Vernon Universalist Church this morning. His nephew, the Rev. Clarence R. Skinner, the rector of the church told his parishioners with whom he talked last week about his Sunday programme that the family Bible of his uncle's mother preserves the records of three generations of pastors of the Universalist Church, so the actor

probably would feel at home in the pulpit.

The church was crowded when Mr. Skinner entered the pulpit. He did not take any text from the Bible. His sermon dealt largely with the ethics of the drama. He said in part:

The drama stands recognized as one of the methods in which the human mind has in all ages striven to utter itself. There is a dramatic element in our common nature which literature and art and more especially the representations of the stage meet, minister and satisfy-a normal demand by these supplied. First of all there can be but one reply to any inquiry as to the moral worth of the drama and its relation to the life of the

munity 4 If the manner of the theatre is to be re garded as an art at all it must be of beneficent influence, for all art is uplifting. Without we should go down the byways of existence for the most part and know little but the sordid. Think of life without a song, without a picture, without a poem or a beautiful building or statue. We cannot imagine it if we contemplate the conditions that civiliza-

tion has imposed upon us. A charge brought against the theatre is that it represents vice. Of course it does. It represents virtue, why not vice? All people are not paragons of virtue. But for norals as such it is rank absurdity that we should use them in theatric or any other art. Nature, pitiless, beautiful, barbarous, soothing, murderous, exalting nature, is indifferent to them, why should art, the handmaiden of nature, who takes only hints and primal truths from her mistress, observe them? And yet our art must be moral for all this. An immoral art would be a horror.

It were vain and idle in the present day, after Shakespeare has transformed the stage into a high school of humanity and Schiller and Goethe have crystallized it into a handmaiden of ethics and Christianity, to enter on any defence of its recognized authority as a moral agent. The stage in its highest conception is a powerful coadjutor of the Church in making men better, wiser and happier, and even in its less lofty attitudes it lights up with genial mirth the hard lot of the coiling masses.

Luncheon for Customs Clerk. A luncheon was given Saturday after-

noon at the Café Nahma in honor of C. C. Caswell. About sixty clerks in the liquidation division of the naval office of the New York Custom House, where for twenty years Mr. Caswell has been chief clerk, together with Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, Special Deputy Naval Officer T. J. Skuse and Deputy Collectors H. E. Esterbrook and J. C. Grant, attended. The toastmaster, Alfred Eaton, presented to the guest a set of resolutions engrossed and bound.

STREET CAR LINES ARE PAYING

500,000 ON CERTIFICATES For New Cars, Shops and Barns and Other

Work of Rehabilitation -- Sue the Metropolitan Securities Co. for \$4,964,000 Alleged to Be Due Under an Agreement. Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson,

receivers of the New York City Railway Company, have filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York a complaint in a suit against the Metropolitan Securities Company to recover \$4,964,000, alleged to be the balance due of \$8,000,000 to which the receivers say the New York City Railway Company was entitled by a contract with the securities company An agreement was entered into on May 22, 1907, by which the New York City Railway Company was to lend to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company \$8,000,000 for various expenditures made necessary by change in motive power and the like. This sum was to be furnished on reasonable notice any time be fore January 1, 1909.

By the agreement the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was to issue three year 5 per cent. improvement notes to the face amount of \$8,000,000, secured by notes of its subsidiary companies, and to turn these over to the Metropolitan Secuties Company, and the securities comany was to furnish the New York City Railway Company such sums as it might need to carry out its contract. The complaint says that \$3,036,000 was furnished and the balance is what is sued for, interest from September 24, 1907, and costs. The receivers also have filed a petition

in behalf of the New York City Railway Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and others for authority to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of \$3,500,000 for such expenditures "as are directly beneficial to the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company." The sum named in a past of the petition drawn earlier was \$1,000,000 less, but the burning of the car barn at Ninety-sixth street and Second avenue on Feburary 29. in which 334 cars were destroyed or made useless, caused the petitioners to add \$1,000,000 to the sum.

It is pointed out in the petition that the failure of the Metropolitan Securities Company to pay up the money sued for partly makes necessary the petition. The re-ceivers point out that if they win that suit they will be able to retire some of the cer-

the control of the control of the certificates with the money.

The property of the railway company was examined by an expert appointed by the Public Service Commission. The Commission ordered many cars reconstructed and this necessitated purchase of material equipping repair shops and hiring many extra men. The petition along these lines says:

Incidentally it may be suggested that if for the last few years the New York City Railway Company had made the expenditures necessary to keep the rolling stock (also the track and subsurface hereinafter referred to) in first class condition it probably would not have been able to pay to the Metrop treet Railway Company its stipulated rental, which was distributed among its stockholders. The total amount required to transform the rolling stock from what it was when we received it in September to what it will be when reconstructed in full compliance with the requirements of the Public Service Commission by the beginning of next summer is upon a very con ervative estimate \$900,000.

In addition to the extra expenditures re quired all over the city in order to bring the rack surface structure up to a proper operating condition certain portions of the tracks and subsurface of the system must be entirely rehabilitated prior to June 30, 1908 Among the principal sections of the city's thoroughfares where this work must be under taken are Broadway, from Canal street to Forty-second street: Sixth avenue, from Fourth street to Fifty-ninth street; Fifty ninth street, from First avenue to Sixth avenue and Fourth and Madison avenues, from Fighth street to 135th street.

This will cost \$400,000. To complete the transformation of the First avenue line between Fifty-ninth street and 125th street from a horse car to a underground trolley, failing which the line may forfeit its charter, will cost \$277,305. The cost of completing the burned 147th street shops will be \$665,000.

Money received or still due from insurance companies is \$490,537, leaving a balance of \$174,463.

cost of new rolling stock will be \$1,200,087. The insurance money received and to be received for loss of cars which are thus replaced is \$870,447, leaving a bal-ance to be paid of \$329,640.

The cost of fire protective apparatus satisfactory to underwriters is \$507,279. The receivers say:

It is manifest that so large a sum as that stated above cannot be obtained from current net earnings. Over and above operating expenses we have had to pay since our appointment for taxes and similar obligation State and city over \$700,000. Our fixed charges to the first of July proximo aggregate \$1,354,625. In our judgment it is advisable that all of these fixed charges should be paid as they accrue. So far as we can now determine it is inadvisable to default on any them, because the revenue derived from the operation of the various lines seems sufficient to meet such charges. In other words, the lines are fully self-supporting, and it seems advisable under these circumstances from out standpoint to keep the present operating system intact.

The estimated excess of gross receipts over operating expenses to July 1, 1908, is \$1.552.274 with operating expenses on their present basis, but will be less if the Public Service Commission, as it did in the case of the Eighth avenue line, requires service in excess of the demands of traffic.

The ratio of receipts for the last seven weeks, compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, begins to show a noticeable improvement warn contrasted with the ratio of the last quarter of 1907 and the corresponding period of 1906. This is due in a considerable degree to the increased efficiency of the service, following as a direct result of the rehabilitating processes under way. Then too, the more thorough and complet repairing of electric cars is resulting in our being able to keep more cars in service and fewer in the shop undergoing repairs, with a resulting increase in earning capacity.

It is suggested that the receivers' certificates could be made a lien on the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company superior to the lien of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company refunding mortgage, which secures bonds to the outstanding amount of \$16,604,000 due April 1. amount of \$16,604,000 due April 1. 2002, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. and also to the lien of the Metror-litan Street Railway Company general an. col-lateral trust mortgage, which secures bonds to the outstanding amount of \$12,500,000 due February 1, 1997, and bearing interest at 5 per cent. A hearing on the motion to issue-these certificates will be given on March 19 in the United States Circuit Court.

CONSUL-GENERAL HOO Succeeds Mr. Shah in the Chinese Service

in This City.

W. H. Hoo, the newly appointed Chinese Consul-General to this port, and his secre-tary. H. Kwon, who accompanied Wu Ting-fang, the new Chinese Minister to this country, from Pekin, arrived in town yesterday and went directly to the home of K. F. Shah, the retiring Consul-General,

of K. F. Shah, the returning consul-General, at 404 West 146th street.

Mr. Shah explained yesterday that the new incumbent came to relieve him from this post at the expiration of his appointed service in New York. The new Consul-General, said Mr. Shah, had served beome time in the Foreign Office in Pekin and had done consular service in several ports of Asia and Europe. Mr. Shah leaves to-day with his family for China.

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DR. VAN EEDEN FEARS FOR US. Braws 2 Gloomy Picture of Economical Conditions Over Here.

Dr. Frederik van Eeden, who is one of the big thinkers of little Holland and who is ranked with Maeterlinek as an author and with Tolstoi as a philosopher, addressed the Civic Forum at Carnegie Hall last night "Practical Communism-Work and Bread." The Dutch doctor warned his listeners that he had been called Socialist. anarchist, communist and "what the devil else" by his various critics and contemporaries in Europe but that he had survived all these classifications confident that he was but a thinker who was trying to solve the problem of a just and religious life in the midst of a just and righteous community. What he had to say dealt with the work that he has been pursuing along this

life.

The Dutch student of humanities told his audience first off that he might say something unpleasant about America in a foreign sort of English, but that he had a burden on his soul and he relied upon Fmerson's dictum that the burden of truth will itself force eloquence. That said, Dr. Van Eeden told his listeners that when he sailed into New York harbor on when he sailed into New Work harbor on the Mauretania, in the midst of a jolly company and with one of America's heralded steel kings as a travelling com-panion, he saw the Statue of Liberty in light that probably few newcomers en-

line of conduct for the better part of his

"The beautiful, imposing statue s

"The beautiful, imposing statue seemed to me a horrible, cruel mockery," said he. "Do you know what its lofty vesture seemed to signify? 'Do you look for liberty and justice' Well, then, seek for it in heaven; don't expect to find it here.'

"You had better make a large wooden case of blackboards," said Dr. Van Eeden, "and put that over your Goddess of Liberty and paint on it in big black letters: 'Liberty in repair.' But I tell you this suffering is not unavoidable. There is a remetly; there must be a remedy." there must be a remedy

The speaker said that communism was not a bloody spectre reminiscent of the terror in Paris, but a practical thing and that what students of affairs to-day must study was how far communism could be applied in the practical everyday working of the social order. "In my experiment," said he, "it soon came to light that the most fanatical com-

came to light that the most fanatical com-munists were the first to complain of the abolition of private property. They wanted back their private home life, their own family circle, their private possession of houses and furniture, even of money.

"We want to know first of all what goods ought to become property in a well ordered community. We want to know how we community. We want to know how we are to deal in a just and rightful way with capital and rent—not to do away with them, as these fanatics would have us to do—for civilized mankind cannot do without them—but to handle them ably, fairly and justly

fairly and justly. "We want to know how to deal with we want to know how to deal with wealth so as to give it an equal distribution, not to do away with wealth, for poverty is not at all a venerable and holy thing, as any man with sound reason and open eyes may know. It is rather a dreadful curse in violent opposition to the higher gifts of the race."

of the race."
The Holland student went on to say that if there were as many men as are now em-ployed on the Panama Canal banded together to find a way out of the present confusion they would find a way and that before the canal was dug. This would be the ideal solution of the problem they would

The formation of a community which

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MUNGARY'S PROMINENT APERIENT WATER

kept in common possession those goods that for the welfare and preservation of all ought to remain common property and which, moreover, did not allow any of its capable workers to squander the common goods without giving useful work, a community which restricted the possibilities of extravagance, usury, parasitism and idleness—and on the other hand suffered no pauperism and would never let any capable and willing member starve for want of work."

WOMAN STRICKEN ON ELEVATED. Had Pay Envelope Bearing Name of Julia Waldinger-She May Die.

Policeman McDonald of the West Fortyseventh street police station was called to the elevated railway station at Ninth avenue and Thirtieth street last night by the ticket and Initieth street last night by the ticket agent. McDonald found there a well dressed woman about 35 years old. She was unconscious. Dr. Cartmell of Roosevelt Hospital diagnosed the case as apoplexy and took her to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said later that she would probably die.

A pay envelope with \$84.91 in it was found in a pocket of her dress. The name on the outside of the envelope was Julia Waldinger, but there was no house number or anything to indicate further who the woman is.

Brings in Shipwrecked Crews.

The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee arrive last night with the crews of the British steamer Beta and the three masted schooner Marjorie J. Sumner. The Beta grounded on a reef off Turk's Island on February 23 while bound from Halifax to Kingston via Bermuda. Her crew of thirty-four and three passengers were saved, but at last accounts her cargo was a loss. The schooner Marjorie J. Sumner was wrecked off the Caicos Islands on February 27 and her crew of seven as well as her cargo were saved. She was bound from Weymouth, N. S., for Sagua, Cuba, with lamber.

MARRIED.

TEVEN-MCCORKLE .- On Saturday, March 7, 1908, at the home of the bride, Westfield, N. Y. by the Rev. S. R. MacEwan, Mrs. Mildred McCorkle to Frank Ransom Steven of Brook

DIED.

BELAND, On Saturday, March 7, 1908, Leon L

The funeral will take place on Wednesday moraing. March 11. from the residence of his nephew. Paul V. Flynn, 45 Park st., Newark, N. J., at 9 15 o'clock; thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral. where a solemn requiem mass will be cele-brated for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Inter ment in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre. COSTELLO, -On Saturday, March 7, 1908, Stephen

Funeral from his late residence, 565 7th av. Tuesday, March 10, at 9 A. M. Mass of requiem at Church of Holy Innocents, Broadway and

UFFENBACH .- March 7, the Right Rev. Mossignor Peter Dauffenbach, aged 63 years 2 months 16 days.

Office of the dead at the Church of the Most

Holy Trinity, 138 Montrose av., near Graham ay., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Funeral on Wed nesday, March 11, at 10 A. M. DGE .- On Sunday, March 8, at her home, in

Farmington, Conn., Jeann e Taylor, wife of Hilliard Means Judge and daughter of the ate Isaac E. Taylor, M.D., of New York, Funeral services at Farmington.

LESLIE .- Miss Gertrude, on Sunday, March & al Notice of funeral hereafter. MULHALL.-On Sunday, March 8, Margaret. widow of Nicholas Mulhall.

Funeral Wednesday at 10:30 from her late resi-

dence, 443 East 35th st., between Clarendon road

and Avenue D. Flatbush, thence to St. Jerome's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. SANFORD.-At Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday more ing, March 7, Charles H. Sanford, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 261 Wash ington av., Bridgeport, on Monday, March 9. SKINNER.-Suddenly, at her home in New York

city, 36 East 39th st., Friday, March 6, 1908. Sarah E., widow of William Skinner, in her Funeral services will be held at her home in

Holyoke, Mass., on Monday afternoon, March 9, at 2 o'clock. TOWNSEND .- At her home, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday evening, March 7, 1908, Maria Fonda Townsend, only daughter of the late Solomon and Helene De Kay Townsend.

Funeral services at her late home, Tuesday, will WALLACE,-On Friday, March 6, 1908, at Monticello, Florida, Robert Wallace of South Orange,

N. J., in his 56th year. VILSON.-On Sunday, March 8, Thomas Wilson at his residence, 71 Hancock st., Brooklyn, to

his 63d year. Uneral services Tuesday, March 10, promptly at 7:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.